Music Classification

July 8, 2019

```
In [21]: import warnings
         warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category = FutureWarning)
         import os
         import keras
         import h5py
         import librosa
         import itertools
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         # Preprocessing
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
         from keras.utils import to_categorical
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
         from keras.models import Sequential
         from keras.layers import Dense
         from keras.layers import Activation
         from keras.layers import Conv2D
         from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
         from keras.layers import Dropout
         from keras.layers import Flatten
         from keras.layers import BatchNormalization
```

1 Loading the Data

1.0.1 Defining general functions

```
In [34]: # Function to split a single song into overlapping windows of the same
    import more_itertools as it_plus

# def split_window(arr, genre, chunk size=0.1, step_size=1):
```

```
#
               # Get the window size
               window_size = int(X.shape[0]*chunk_size)
         #
         #
               final\_arr\_x = list(it\_plus.windowed(X, n=window\_size, step=step\_size))
         #
              final_arr_y = [genre for x in range(len(final_arr_x))]
               print(final arr x)
         #
               return np.array(final_arr_x), np.array(final_arr_y)
         def split_window(X, y, window = 0.1, overlap = 0.5):
             # Empty lists to hold our results
             temp_X = []
             temp_y = []
             # Get the input song array size
             xshape = X.shape[0]
             chunk = int(xshape*window)
             offset = int(chunk*(1.-overlap))
             # Split the song and create new ones on windows
             spsong = [X[i:i+chunk] for i in range(0, xshape - chunk + offset, offset)]
             for s in spsong:
                 temp_X.append(s)
                 temp_y.append(y)
             return np.array(temp_X), np.array(temp_y)
In [33]: #Function to convert songs into their respective Melspectograms
         #https://github.com/Hquimaraes/gtzan.keras/blob/master/src/gtzan/struct.py
         def to_melspec(song, n_fft=1024, hop_len=512):
             #Transform into spectograms
             melspec = lambda x: librosa.feature.melspectrogram(x,n_fft = n_fft,hop_length = he
             transformed_songs = map(melspec, song)
             return np.array(list(transformed_songs))
In [36]: #https://github.com/Hguimaraes/gtzan.keras/blob/master/src/gtzan/struct.py
         def read_data(src_dir, genres, song_samples, spec_format, chunk_size=0.1, step_size=1
             # Empty array of dicts with the processed features from all files
             arr_specs = []
             arr_genres = []
             # Read files from the folders
             for x,_ in genres.items():
                 folder = src_dir + x
                 for root, subdirs, files in os.walk(folder):
                     for file in files:
                         # Read the audio file
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file_name = folder + "/" + file
                         signal, sr = librosa.load(file_name)
                         signal = signal[:song_samples]
                         # Debug process
                         if debug:
                             print("Reading file: {}".format(file_name))
                         # Convert to dataset of spectograms/melspectograms
                         signals, y = split_window(signal, genres[x])
                         # Convert to "spec" representation
                         specs = spec_format(signals)
                         # Save files
                         arr_genres.extend(y)
                         arr_specs.extend(specs)
             return np.array(arr_specs), np.array(arr_genres)
In [37]: print(os.getcwd()+"/genres/")
E:\Work\Case Study\Music Classification/genres/
In [38]: if not (os.path.isfile("x_gtzan_npy.npy") or os.path.isfile("y_gtzan_npy.npy")):
             # Parameters
             gtzan_dir = os.getcwd()+"/genres/"
             song_samples = 660000
             genres = {'metal': 0, 'disco': 1, 'classical': 2, 'hiphop': 3, 'jazz': 4,
                       'country': 5, 'pop': 6, 'blues': 7, 'reggae': 8, 'rock': 9}
             # Read the data
             X, y = read_data(gtzan_dir, genres, song_samples, to_melspec, debug=False)
             np.save('x gtzan npy.npy', X)
             np.save('y_gtzan_npy.npy', y)
In [41]: X = np.load('x_gtzan_npy.npy')
         y = np.load('y_gtzan_npy.npy')
1.1 Building DL models
In [46]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         import time
         # https://gist.github.com/greydanus/f6eee59eaf1d90fcb3b534a25362cea4
         # https://stackoverflow.com/a/14434334
         # this function is used to update the plots for each epoch and error
```

```
def plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax, colors=['b']):
             ax.plot(x, vy, 'b', label="Validation Loss")
             ax.plot(x, ty, 'r', label="Train Loss")
             plt.legend()
             plt.grid()
             fig.canvas.draw()
In [42]: # One hot encoding of the labels
        y = to_categorical(y)
In [44]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state
1.1.1 CNN
In [134]: from keras.models import Sequential
          from keras.layers import LSTM, BatchNormalization, TimeDistributed, Input
          from keras.layers.core import Dense, Dropout
          import keras
In [151]: # Model Definition
          timesteps = len(X_train[0])
          input_dim = len(X_train[0][0])
          print(timesteps)
          print(input_dim)
          print(X_train.shape)
          num_genres = 10
128
129
(13300, 128, 129, 1)
In [179]: # inp_shape = Input(shape=X_train[0].shape)
          # print(inp_shape)
          # #Model 1
          # model_1 = Conv2D(64,(4,4), padding='same', activation='relu')(inp_shape)
          \# model_1 = MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=(1,1), padding='same')(model_1)
          \# model_1 = Dropout(0.5)(model_1)
          \# model_1 = Conv2D(128, (4,4), padding='same', activation='relu')(model_1)
          \# model 1 = MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=(1,1), padding='same') (model 1)
          # # model_1 = Flatten()(model_1)
          # # model_1 = Dropout(0.8)(model_1)
          # #Model 2
          \# model_2 = LSTM(64, kernel_initializer=keras.initializers.glorot_normal(seed=None),
          \# model_2 = Dropout(0.8)(model_2)
          \# model_2 = LSTM(128, kernel_initializer=keras.initializers.glorot_normal(seed=None)
          \# model_2 = Dropout(0.6)(model_2)
          # merged = keras.layers.concatenate([model_1, model_2], axis=1)
```

```
# out = Dense(64, activation='relu')(merged)
         \# out = Dropout(0.7) (merged)
         # out = Dense(num_genres, activation='softmax')(out)
         # model = Model(input_shape, out)
         # model.summary()
         # model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accurac
In [192]: # Model Definition
         input_shape = X_train[0].shape
         num genres = 10
         model = Sequential()
         # Conv Block 1
         model.add(Conv2D(16, kernel_size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1),
                          activation='relu', input_shape=input_shape))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
         model.add(Dropout(0.25))
         # Conv Block 2
         model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), strides=(1, 1), activation='relu'))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
         model.add(Dropout(0.25))
         # Conv Block 3
         model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), strides=(1, 1), activation='relu'))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
         model.add(Dropout(0.25))
         # Conv Block 4
         model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), strides=(1, 1), activation='relu'))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
         model.add(Dropout(0.4))
         # Conv Block 5
         model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), strides=(1, 1), activation='relu'))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(4, 4), strides=(4, 4)))
         model.add(Dropout(0.3))
         # MLP
         model.add(Flatten())
         model.add(Dense(num_genres, activation='softmax'))
         model.summary()
                           Output Shape
Layer (type)
                                                    Param #
______
```

(None, 126, 127, 16)

160

conv2d_127 (Conv2D)

max_pooling2d_100 (MaxPoolin	(None, 63, 63, 16)	0
dropout_104 (Dropout)	(None, 63, 63, 16)	0
conv2d_128 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	4640
max_pooling2d_101 (MaxPoolin	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
dropout_105 (Dropout)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
conv2d_129 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_102 (MaxPoolin	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
dropout_106 (Dropout)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
conv2d_130 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_103 (MaxPoolin	(None, 6, 6, 128)	0
dropout_107 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	0
conv2d_131 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 64)	73792
max_pooling2d_104 (MaxPoolin	(None, 1, 1, 64)	0
dropout_108 (Dropout)	(None, 1, 1, 64)	0
flatten_48 (Flatten)	(None, 64)	0
dense_48 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650 =======
Total params: 171,594 Trainable params: 171,594 Non-trainable params: 0		
<pre>In [193]: X_train[0].shape</pre>		
Out[193]: (128, 129, 1)		
<pre>In [194]: model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,</pre>		

In [195]: hist1 = model.fit(X_train, y_train,

batch_size=128,

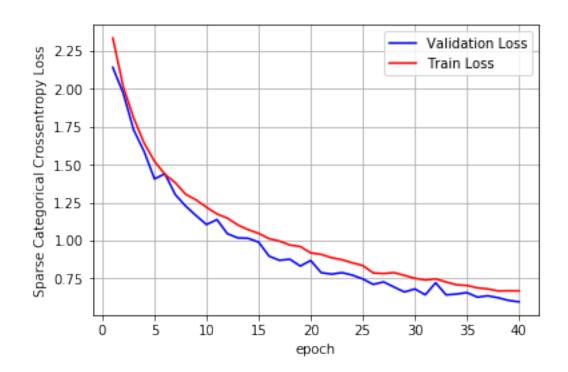
```
epochs=40,
verbose=1,
validation_data=(X_test, y_test))
```

```
Train on 13300 samples, validate on 5700 samples
Epoch 1/40
Epoch 2/40
Epoch 3/40
Epoch 4/40
Epoch 5/40
Epoch 6/40
Epoch 7/40
Epoch 8/40
Epoch 9/40
Epoch 10/40
Epoch 11/40
Epoch 12/40
Epoch 13/40
Epoch 14/40
Epoch 15/40
Epoch 16/40
Epoch 17/40
Epoch 18/40
Epoch 19/40
Epoch 20/40
Epoch 21/40
Epoch 22/40
```

```
Epoch 23/40
Epoch 24/40
Epoch 25/40
Epoch 26/40
Epoch 27/40
Epoch 28/40
Epoch 29/40
Epoch 30/40
Epoch 31/40
Epoch 32/40
Epoch 33/40
Epoch 34/40
Epoch 35/40
Epoch 36/40
Epoch 37/40
Epoch 38/40
Epoch 39/40
Epoch 40/40
In [197]: score = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
  print('Test score:', score[0])
  print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
  fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
  ax.set_xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set_ylabel('Sparse Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
  # list of epoch numbers
  x = list(range(1,40+1))
```

```
vy = hist1.history['val_loss']
ty = hist1.history['loss']
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

Test score: 0.5945673463846508 Test accuracy: 0.8049122807017544

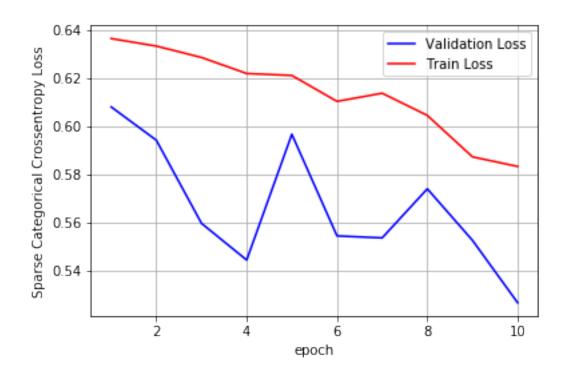


1.1.2 Iterating for another 10 epochs

Epoch 4/10

In [198]: hist2 = model.fit(X_train, y_train,

```
Epoch 5/10
Epoch 6/10
Epoch 7/10
Epoch 8/10
Epoch 9/10
Epoch 10/10
In [199]: score = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
    print('Test score:', score[0])
    print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
    fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
    ax.set_xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set_ylabel('Sparse Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
    # list of epoch numbers
    x = list(range(1,10+1))
    vy = hist2.history['val_loss']
    ty = hist2.history['loss']
    plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
Test score: 0.5268087197186654
Test accuracy: 0.8278947368421052
```



```
In [200]: model.save("music_genre_classn.h5")
In []:
```